

GREAT NAVY NEEDED FOR PROTECTION.

Safety of Our Nation Lies in the
Number of Our Ships Says
Senator Henry Lodge.

NOTABLE SPEECH OF WARNING.

Germany May Test the Monroe Doc-
trine—Coast Line Must be
Fully Defended.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Governor Roosevelt, of New York, was on the senate floor to-day. He entered the chamber with Senator Lodge and was warmly greeted by friends on both sides of the main aisle. He remained for a short time chatting with senators in the rear of the chamber.

At an enabling the Karluk Packing Company to purchase certain lands in Alaska, was passed.

At the conclusion of routine business the senate proceeded to the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, the pending question being the amendment of Mr. Tillman (S. D.), providing for a straight price of \$300 per ton for armor and an armor plate factory to be built by the government at a cost not to exceed \$4,000,000.

Mr. Lodge's Strong Opposition.

Mr. Lodge, (Mass.), speaking in opposition to the amendment, said that for the past three years the senators from South Carolina and New Hampshire (Mr. Tillman and Mr. Chandler) had been endeavoring to get armor at a low price. The net result of their work had been to put a stop to the construction of a navy. The amendment of Mr. Tillman, he said, would absolutely stop the building of ships. He had no prejudice against a government armor plant. Indeed, he was not at all assured that it would not have been better in the beginning of the construction of our navy to erect an armor plant. To stop the building of all ships until the armor plant could be erected would, he thought, be a fatal mistake.

Safety Depends on Navy.

"My reasons for wanting more ships," said he, "and desiring them quickly, is my belief that the safety of the United States depends upon the strength of our navy. We do not need the navy for the protection of our insular possessions. The danger lies in our own great coast line and in the defense of the Monroe doctrine in this hemisphere. Our Atlantic coast is studied with cities from the Gulf to northern Maine. For the defense of this great coast line and these cities we have no adequate fleet. We are about to enter upon the construction of an isthmian canal. Whether it will be better to fortify that canal or not is yet an open question. But to control that canal, to defend it, to hold it open for our commerce and for the commerce of the world, even though it be against an enemy's fleet, we must be the naval masters of the Caribbean sea."

Canal Ought to be Built.

"We must have a far more powerful fleet than we have to-day. The safety of the canal depends upon our fleet. All admit that the canal ought to be built and the time is near when the work will be begun. If we are to protect the canal as well as our own coast we must have a navy proportionately strong."

"I hope and believe," he continued, "that we shall have no war, but a great fleet is the greatest insurance of peace. However, we would be foolish, indeed, if we should close our eyes to the possibilities of the situation. We could never allow the Danish islands to pass into any other hands than ours. The European nation which should undertake to take possession of those islands right on the road to the canal and to make of them great naval stations, would by that very act become an enemy of ours. We could submit to no such thing as that. The Monroe doctrine is a great protection to the United States. Men of all parties—Democrats, Republicans and Populists—without distinction, adhere to that."

May Test Monroe Doctrine.

"I am by no means sure that some European nation (perhaps one whose navy is now receiving such rapid increase) may not test the Monroe doctrine."

"We may be called upon to protect that doctrine in Brazil or in some other South American country. I am not concurring in fancies, but I believe the way to preserve peace is to have such a navy as no power in the world would care to encounter."

Mr. Lodge did not think there was anything which would not believe in the construction of a navy powerful enough to defend our coast line and the Monroe doctrine. That was one question upon which the American people were agreed. He wanted the navy department to be authorized in proceeding with the building of authorized ships.

Too Much Time, Already Lost.

Already too much time had been lost. If the Monroe doctrine should be endangered or if our coast should be menaced we should be prepared. If we were not prepared, he said, it would be a weak reason that we had been engaged in threatening an enormous monopoly. He urged that no further obstacles should be placed in the way of the navy's construction.

In a colloquy with Mr. Lodge, Mr. Tillman said it was well known that the navy of the United States was superior to that of Germany.

Mr. Lodge, agreeing in part with Mr. Tillman's statement, pointed to the

PRESSING FORWARD TO MAFEKING.

British Column 3,000 Strong Arrives
at Vryburg 100 Miles From
the Besieged City.

FIGHTING STATERS DECIDE

To Continue the War—President
Krugers Quits the Volksraad
in a Fit of Anger.

A Reception Given Gen. Ots—Will Talk With Secretary Root.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Representative O'Grady introduced to the president to-day a number of prominent citizens of Rochester, N. Y., who came to invite him to attend the reception and banquet to be given to Gen. Ots on his return from the Philippines, on June 15. The President spoke of Gen. Ots in terms of high praise and said he would esteem it a privilege to join in doing him honor. He questioned, however, the propriety of his doing so. No one, in his judgment, should be present who, by reason of his superior rank, would necessarily share the honors which were intended for Gen. Ots alone. He would, however, talk the matter over with Secretary Root and in any event the regular army would be represented by such troops as were available.

Charles Emory Means Business.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—That Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith is determined to investigate the alleged misconduct in the affairs of the Cuban postoffice thoroughly, is indicated by the fact that the most efficient officers of the inspection service have been detailed to conduct the inquiry.

NEELY MUST ANSWER

To Charges of Embezzlement, on
Thursday—Requesting Papers
Required to Get Him in Cuba.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Postoffice Inspector John D. King, who is the complainant for the government against Charles F. Neely, the chief financial agent of the postal service in Cuba, charged with embezzling Cuban postal funds, said to-day:

"What the result of the government investigation in this case has been, I do not know. But it is certain that it is expected to arrive in Washington to-day, with requisition papers signed by Governor-General Wood, and the papers will hardly require to that matter. States Commissioner Shields. The two \$100,000 United States treasury notes furnished by Neely as cash bail were put up by the Seventh National Bank of this city."

When questioned as to what was found among Neely's effects when arrested, Inspector King answered:

"A great many stories have been published in regard to that matter. They were incorrect. The exact amount of cash found upon him was \$5,502. There was also found two gold watches; two diamond rings worth of shares of various stocks."

GRIST MILL BOILER EXPLODES

In Pleasant County Seriously In-
juring Four Men.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
ST. MARVS, W. Va., May 11.—Yesterday afternoon the boiler in the grist mill, belonging to Jonas Saner, back of Raven Rock, about eight miles distant from this city, blew up, wrecking the building and injuring four men badly, one probably fatally.

The injured are: Jonas Saner, scalded and shocked; Fred Saner, scalded badly and burned internally; Sam Bennett, skull crushed, scalded and a piece of flying debris making an ugly cut in the leg. He will die, John Bennett, scalded.

Freer Wants to Return.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 11.—Congressman Freer, in a card dated Washington, published here to-night, makes a plea for renomination, assuring that all reports that he is not a candidate are false. He asks his friends to aid him in securing the honor by doing his congressional duties, which he cannot afford to neglect. In conclusion he claims a second term as his right because of his expensive campaign in 1898.

Satisfied With Reassessment.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
CLARKSBURG, May 11.—The state board of equalization was in session here to-day. Gilmer, Lewis and Harrison counties were represented by members of their county courts, who asked the board that the reassessment be not disturbed. The assessed valuation for Harrison county in 1899 was \$5,338,074; reassessed valuation in 1900, \$5,338,946, an increase of \$872, or an average increase of 7 per cent.

The Family Broken Up.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
PARKERSBURG, May 11.—Early this week the eleven and thirteen-year-old sons of Isiah Wright, a saloon keeper here, were committed to the reform school, and to-day his sixteen-year-old daughter was to the girls' industrial school, and his wife filed an application for divorce. It is alleged the father's methods have broken up the family.

Veteran Stage Driver Dies.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
KEYSER, W. Va., May 11.—Bob Brathwaite, a veteran stage driver of this section, died of pneumonia to-day. He has been driving stage here since the war.

Fell Fifty Feet.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
KEYSER, W. Va., May 11.—Claude Ravencroft fell from a fifty foot trestle at Hampshire mines this afternoon and was seriously hurt. He is not expected to recover.

JEFFRIES REMAINS THE CHAMPION.

After Twenty-Five Rounds of Hot
and Fast Fighting, He Knocks
Out Gentleman Jim Corbett.

LATTER IS STILL A FACTOR

In the Pugilistic Game—Clean Bat-
tle—Crowd With the ex-Cham-
pion—The Fight by Rounds.

SEASIDE CLUB, CONEY ISLAND.
May 11.—Jim Jeffries is still the heavy weight champion pugilist of the world. He defeated Jim Corbett in the twenty-third round of their fight with a decisive knock-out. The finishing blow came as a sudden and startling surprise. Corbett had been making a wonderful battle. His defense was absolutely perfect and while he was lacking in strength, he had more than held his own and stood an excellent chance of winning the fight had it gone the limit. He had not been badly punished and had managed to mark his man severely. The winning punch was a short left jab to the jaw. Corbett dropped like a weight and was clear out. Jeffries showed ability to take a punching, so any distance and punch hard. He was clearly outboxed and at times made to look like a novice. The crowd, which numbered fully eight thousand, was with Corbett, and there were cheers for him when he was revived and left the ring, and he was generally shown more consideration than the victor.

Corbett Still a Good Fighter.

Corbett is still a factor in the pugilistic game. He has regained much of his old-time form. The battle was a clean and it is doubtful if there was a single infraction of the rules. The crowd was most orderly.

Despite the long delay that intervened between the arrival of the men and their entrance into the ring, the crowd was restless. It was made up of representative elements of the business, professional and theatrical and sporting worlds and seemed to be dignified and critical. It was only when the battle came itself that pulse quickened and hoarse yells came to tell of enthusiasm for a favorite or hope as to money wagered. The reception of the men at the ringside was warm, but not demonstrative. The entrance was conventional. The men came almost together and they and their seconds exchanged handshakes. Jeffries looked brown, rugged and strong. He smiled an occasional recognition to a friend in the crowd, but for the most part seemed serious. He looked burly in his blue sweater. Corbett was clean, white and trim. He said he weighed more than on the day memorable in pugilism, when he defeated Sullivan, but he did not look it. May be that came from comparison with the big man who faced him, for contrast produces sharper effect. He looked in splendid condition and his appearance told the truth as exemplified by his marvelous battle against the odds of strength.

Enthusiastic for White.

The crowd showed its first enthusiasm over the announcement that Charlie White would referee the fight. White holds the confidence of the sporting public, which rates him a favorite. When he entered the ring. There was a brief wrangle over the bandages on Corbett's hands, but he was finally allowed to wear them. The gloves were quickly slipped on and in a moment the long clanged out loud and clear. As the men sprang forward the spectators were still to silence that was broken only by the rattle and clatter of telegraph instruments.

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Round 1. Jeffries forces Jim, with Corbett breaking ground and springing. He forces Corbett to the ropes, landing right to the face and Jeff lands light left. Corbett still shifts and breaking ground and hooked left to nose. He kept up his springing and sent another left to Jeff's head. Jeff tried left and right, but Corbett blocked cleverly and hooked another left to face. Corbett backed away and tantalized his opponent by his clever movements. Corbett hooks left to face. Jeff then sent right to the body and Corbett countered with left on head. This was Corbett's round on points.

Round 2. Corbett was the quicker on his feet and landed left on jaw, while Jeff sent Corbett's head back with left. But Corbett straightened quickly and backed away. Corbett kept springing and hooked another left to face, but Jeff got back with hard right on the body. Corbett's foot work was a puzzle to the champion, but Jeff kept crowding in and landed left to the body, which made Corbett more cautious. Corbett's foot work was wonderful. Jeff led left to head, but Corbett crossed with a right, which sent the champion's head back. Corbett made good work of his legs and danced away from his opponent until the end of the round.

Round 3. Corbett again the quicker on the feet. He hooked left light to Jeff's head. Jeff is cool and deliberate in his movements. He guarded his face cautiously and forced Corbett to make four circles of the ring. Corbett fought with his left, but did not land. Jeff sent right and left to body. Corbett tried twice with left for body but missed and then they exchanged light lefts on the

LEE LYNCHED.

The Negro Who Criminally Assaulted
Mrs. Diefenbach, Taken From
the Jail by a Mob.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
HINTON, W. Va., May 11.—Will Lee, the negro who assaulted Mrs. Diefenbach, the Chesapeake & Ohio operator at Sandstone, was taken from the jail to-night and hanged by a mob of one hundred masked men.

TOLD IN FEW WORDS.

Thousands of visitors from all parts of the south, but many from the north, are in attendance at the Southern Baptist convention, which opened at Hot Springs, Ark., Friday.

It is reported in Wall street, New York, that the Pennsylvania railroad has borrowed \$15,000,000 in the local market for one year, at 4 per cent, with the privilege of renewal.

Charles E. Webster, chief clerk of the National Military Home at Martinsburg, has been arrested by a United States marshal, on a charge of embezzlement and grand larceny.

Elmer Benjamin, aged twenty, shot and killed Mrs. Emma Priest, of Codington county, S. C., yesterday. Benjamin accused Mrs. Priest of alienating the affections of his father from his family.

A battalion composed of 220 members of the Fourth United States Infantry, arrived in Detroit, Friday, after a long, wearying journey from the Philippine Islands, where they had been in active service.

The steamer California, the largest vessel ever built on the Pacific coast, will be launched at San Francisco to-night. She is 485 feet long, with a displacement of 15,000 tons, and a dead weight capacity of 26,000 tons.

The steamer Monarch has sailed from New Orleans for Cape Town, Africa, with 1,500 mules and the steamer Arabia, which is carrying a cargo of 1,450 mules, all the animals being consigned to British army officials.

Frank L. Fuller, owner of private banks at Rockford and San Francisco, Mich., and a banker for twenty-five years, has filed a trust mortgage yesterday, for \$40,000, running to the Michigan Trust Company. Hundreds of farmers and small business men are affected by this mortgage.

The matter of the settlement of the indemnity claimed against Turkey, is temporarily delayed. Well informed circles say that the Turkish minister in Washington, Behar Pasha, has been given assurance of the early settlement.

Mrs. Nettie R. Craven has been indicted by the grand jury, of San Francisco, on a charge of felony, namely, perjury, for her testimony before a jury that body, in relation to her claim for a widow's share of the James G. Fair estate.

Western railroads have adopted the proposition to make a rate of one fare for the round trip for the Republican national convention, to be held in Philadelphia, June 19. Tickets will be good to return up to June 26, from Philadelphia.

Robert P. Skinner, United States consul at Marseilles, has provided the state department with statistics recently obtained, showing the production of wine in the principal countries of the Old World in 1898 and 1899. The table shows France far in the lead.

Walton Himes, president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, has refused to meet the demands of the conductors, motormen and gripmen for recognition of their union and a uniform scale of wages, and a strike will be called on the 25th day of May, if the company does not accede to their demands.

The wedding of Crown Prince Yoshihito and Princess Sadako, a daughter of the Kujun family, at Tokio on Thursday, was a most simple ceremony. The contracting parties drank cups of wine before the shrine in the imperial palace. The foreign residents presented an address.

Judge Freedman, of the New York supreme court, was censured at the hands of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, last night's session, at Milwaukee, Wis. A resolution was adopted, denouncing him for issuing an injunction enjoining the cigar makers' union from conducting a financial aid to the recent strike of the cigar makers.

There are over four hundred more of the unwelcome Japanese immigrants waiting at the quarantine station at Victoria, B. C., where they have been landed from the steamer Sikkh. They are nearly all for the United States, but only two hundred will be carried through direct. A large number of the Japanese are weavers, who are a craft made with them by a Japanese firm in New York. They are engaged to work in some New England mills.

In the case of private Frank Miller, Company 1, Twenty-third Infantry, who was tried by general court martial and convicted on a charge of rape committed at or near San Nicolas Island, Cal., on the 25th day of October, 1899, and sentenced to be shot, the President has, upon the recommendation of the major general commanding the army, commuted the sentence to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and confinement at hard labor in a penitentiary for the period of twenty years.

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VENERABLE CHRISTIAN STATESMEN

And Delegates Lay and Clerical of
the Methodist Church Compose
a Splendid Assembly.

CHANGE IN ORGANIC LAW

Giving Laity Equal Representation,
Made Without Dissenting Voice.
Tribute to the Late Moody.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
CHICAGO, May 11.—The sight of this great ecclesiastical parliament, the Methodist Episcopal general conference, seated in one of the noblest assembly rooms of America, the Auditorium, of Chicago, is enough to challenge the respectful attention if not the enthusiasm of the visitor. The college of bishops upon the platform, venerable Christian statesmen and the delegates clerical and lay filling tier upon tier, sprinkled with representatives from every land, make a body that would compare with any legislative assembly in the world.

It gave confidence to all to see Bishop Merrill, the senior effective bishop, and the acknowledged parliamentarian of the church, with his hand on the helm at the opening session. An action was to be taken that could not be surpassed in importance by anything which should be done subsequently. Three-fourths of the annual conferences had voted to give equal representation to the laity and delegates elected provisionally to the concurrence, were present awaiting such concurrence of the general conference. Without a dissenting voice this change in the organic law of the church was made. The roll of the provisional delegates was called and they were seated side by side, with their fellows in the various delegations.

A Change Consummated.

Thus was consummated a change, the first step in which was taken in 1872, after protracted agitation and bitter opposition. Analogy would now seem to demand the introduction of lay delegates into the annual conferences and such a proposition is now before this body. The best arguments against it are that laymen already have the quarterly conferences and that the annual conferences at all events are not legislative, but purely executive bodies in which laymen would have no functions.

The successful seating of the provisional delegates was in jeopardy from the fact that a woman was in their number and the eligibility of women had not been voted upon by the annual conferences. The attempt to seat the provisionals, including the women, would certainly have failed of the required two-thirds vote of the conference. The situation was happily relieved by an admirably worded letter from the woman delegate, in which, without waiving any of the rights involved in the eligibility of women, yet for the sake of removing the hindrance to the admission of the provisionals, she announced that she would not present her credentials.

Presentation of Bishop's Address.

Perhaps the next most important matter was the presentation of the bishop's address, supposed to have been written by Bishop Andrews and read by him most effectively. It reviews the Episcopal administration for the quadrennium, both at home and abroad. It contains 15,000 words and consumed two hours in the reading. Of it Dr. James Robertson, fraternal delegate from the Irish conference, said: "I regard it as the greatest utterance of ecclesiastical statesmanship." Some of the salient points are: That the time limit for the pastorate be either reduced to three years or removed altogether; that the transfer of ministers from conference to conference be more frequent and easy of accomplishment; that supernumeraries be better provided for; that the report of the commission on organic law of the church be adopted; that changes of discipline be made only by concurrent vote of both orders; that a cogent statement be inserted in the discipline, showing the perils of many forms of amusement. Upon the latter point the bishops say: "Experience has shown that it is impossible to impose upon youthful and immature Christians which many a saintly soul of thoughtful choice imposes upon itself."

Practical Measure Adopted.

A practical measure was adopted when it was ordered that church registers should hereafter be supplied with a place for the separate enrollment of baptized children and that certificates for such baptized children be furnished parents on removal so that their names may be transferred to the record of the church their parents may join. By this plan it is hoped that baptized children may be held in the church and pastoral supervision be maintained over them. Some might discover an additional trend toward ritualism in the order to have the entire ritual found in the hymnal.

Methodism has claimed its share.

Dwight L. Moody by reverently adopting an appropriate tribute to his memory.

The usual propositions, in the interests of economy, for consolidation of the benevolent societies and the periodicals have been made and a halt has been called to the supposed mercenary habits of some of the bishops by ordering that they shall not receive any thing above actual expenses for services at dedications, etc.

Resolutions and Memorials.

A prodigious number of resolutions, memorials, appeals, petitions and

(Continued on Second Page.)

WHAT NOT HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM INDIVIDUALS AND BODIES OF VARIOUS KINDS IN EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE. ALL HAVE BEEN REFERRED TO THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES WHICH HAVE ALREADY BEGUN TO GRIND THIS ENORMOUS GRIST. IT MAY BE OF INTEREST TO NOTE THAT DR. JAMES M. BUCK- LEY, editor of the Christian Advocate, New York, in the first five days of In- terden, has chair 185 times. If this should maintain the present daily av- erage he will gain the floor 900 times before final adjournment. Dr. T. B. Neely, of Philadelphia, in Dr. Buck- ley's second, having had the floor fifty- two times to date. Dr. A. B. Leonard, secretary of the Missionary Society, Dr. C. J. Little, president of the Gar- rett Biblical Institute; Dr. J. M. King, of the Church Extension Society, stand next in the number of times in which they have filled the eyes of the presid- ing bishop. The strife for the floor pre- sents a most animated scene, but no imputation of unfairness in granting it is ever made.

It ends the first week in the life of this great ecclesiastical legislature.

FILIPINO LEADER

Declares in Favor of American Sover-
eignty—Will Assist in Bringing
About Peace—The Elements That
Prevent It.

MANILA, May 11, 11:30 p. m.—Senator Buencamino, at one time a member of the so-called Filipino republican cabinet, who was recently liberated by General Ots, announces that he has be- come reconciled to American sovereignty and that he will devote his influence to bring about peace. He has sent a proposed peace platform for the national Filipino party to the insurgent leaders in Manila and to the insurgent generals, including Aguinaldo, in the field.

This platform declares that it is im- possible for the Philippines to exist as a nation without the protection of the United States and that, consequently, they must recognize American sov- ereignty and strive to attain under a constitution, the utmost liberty possible.

Continuing, Senator Buencamino argues that the Philippines are incapable of self-government.

He says: "In our independent gov- ernment the most predominant notes were abuses and immoralities, the of- spring of ignorance and the inherited evils of Spain, by which the Filipino regime was rendered odious to our own people."

American Control Prevents Strife.

Therefore, he contends, American control is necessary to prevent civil strife.

Discussing the political outlook with the correspondent of the Associated Press to-day, Senator Buencamino said: "There are three elements in the Philippines which obstruct the at- tainment of peace. The first is the body of Filipino agitators in Manila who are continuously shouting for in- dependence and who thus influence the ignorant masses. The second is the friars, who desire a prolongation of hostilities because in peace between the Filipinos and the Americans they foresee the end of their prestige and power and the ultimate loss of their properties and holdings. The third element is (suppressed by the censor)."

"If the civil commission brings liberal ideas and will approach Aguinaldo to-day the idealized leader of the Filipinos and the other leaders still fighting, in a way that will make it possible for them to surrender and yet to retain the respect and honor of their countrymen, then peace in the Philippines will be only a question of a few weeks."

DIFFERENT RECEPTION

At Masbate to Col. Hardin—Com-
pelled to Bombard the Islands.

MANILA, May 11.—The islanders of Masbate received Col. Hardin's expedition differently from those of Marinduque, where he left one company of his Twenty-ninth regiment. On approaching the principal town, Palanan, the insurgent trenches appeared to be occupied, and the gunboat Helena bombarded them vigorously, after which three companies were landed and took the trenches with little resistance. One Filipino was killed. Two or three hundred insurgents held the neighboring towns, and the natives appear unfriendly.

Dewey at "The Hermitage."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 11.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey spent the morning at the Hermitage, the old home of President Andrew Jackson, twelve miles from this city, as the guests of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, and were entertained at luncheon. The party returned to the city early in the afternoon. Early this evening a public reception will be tendered to Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and later a banquet will be given.

Movements of Steamships.

BREMEN—Sailed, from New York, HAYRE—La Bravaque, New York, via Cherbourg.
HAMBURG—Palatia, New York, via Cherbourg.
QUEENSTOWN—Lucania, New York for Liverpool.
HAMBURG—Furst Bismarck, New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Germanic, New York.
BREMEN—Arrived: Steamer Saale, New York via Southampton.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Tauric, New York.
GENOA—Arrived: Steamer Trave, New York.

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company has increased its capital stock from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair and warmer Saturday. Sunday, cooler and fair, except showers near Lake Erie, variable winds.
For West Virginia, fair and warmer Saturday. Sunday, cooler in northwest half; variable winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Schnepf, fourth corner of Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:
9 a. m. 63°; 10 a. m. 63°; 11 a. m. 63°; 12 m. 63°; 1 p. m. 63°; 2 p. m. 63°; 3 p. m. 63°; 4 p. m. 63°; 5 p. m. 63°; 6 p. m. 63°; 7 p. m. 63°; 8 p. m. 63°; 9 p. m. 63°; 10 p. m. 63°; 11 p. m. 63°; 12 m. 63°.